

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 31, 1890.

NO. 99.

IN THE YUKON RAPIDS.

EXPLORER HAZARD WELLS' PERILOUS SHOOT THROUGH THEM.

Thrilling Adventures in the Great Alaska Canyon—The Hardships Attending Explorations in the Great Northern Territory.

The evening of July 2 and part of the following day were spent in making an examination of the Grand Canyon, through which we had been in imminent peril of making an unexpected and involuntary trip. We found it to be a crooked passage of about three-quarters of a mile in length, in which the water turns and twists between two perpendicular walls of basaltic rock forty feet high, confronting each other at a distance of about 150 feet. Midway of the canyon is a gigantic basin, in which the stream pauses and whirls around as if hesitating to make the final plunge through the lower half of the way. For purposes of navigation the southern half of the canyon is the more dangerous, because near the entrance the walls rapidly approach each other, and the stream surges through the contracted channel with terrific force. We were glad, however, to observe that there were no rocks to be encountered, and that the only real danger to the raft would be that of striking against the sharp angles of the winding walls of the canyon. From miners at Juneau we learned that the canyon can be "run" in the winter.

CHALLENGING GALE. We had been told, however, that cargoes are always portaged, and that only rafts, without crew or cargo, are allowed to drift through. Even skills and boats are portaged to the smooth water below, and skids have been erected with the water to the purpose of raising boats from the water to the top of the bluff. The trail is on the right side of the canyon, and is well beaten by the passage of hundreds of miners, who have used it during the past ten years.

As the City of Paris is a stanch and well built raft, which can easily be enlarged and strengthened, we determined to make the run with crew and cargo on board, instead of spending time and labor in making the portage.

Having come to this conclusion, we indulged in a little sport with rod and line. In the great whirlpool near which our raft lay we observed grayling leaping out of the eddies after the small brown millers with which the air was filled. Taking the hint, we offered inducements to the finny beauties to make other expeditions. In a short time I had landed fifteen of them, and some of them weighed over a pound. I found that a brown hawk answered a very good purpose and fished with it most of the time. De Hass had an odd experience. He had a leaden sinker about twelve inches above his fly which seemed to attract particular attention, the grayling leaping fully a foot out of the water to catch it, and taking no notice whatever of the fly. Presently he lowered the sinker to the fly, and with excellent results, as he presently had seven fish on the bank beside him.

We spent the anniversary of national independence in repairing and strengthening the City of Paris, adding two heavy side logs and staying her with four additional and well braced and the mast removed; and when daylight was passing into twilight, White, who is a veteran river miner, declared our raft to be the stoutest he had ever seen.

By 9:30 a. m., July 5, the cargo was all aboard the raft, well secured and carefully wrapped in tent cloth to protect it from the wet to which it was soon to be exposed. The raft was towed seven feet up the whirlpool basin, so as to get her near the main current, the lines were cast off, we jumped aboard and the descent was begun. The bow and stern oars were vigorously plied as we swept into the tumultuous waters, and with head on the City of Paris went boldly on her way, turning the corners of the canyon with perfect ease and grace, and shipping hardly any water, so that our freight was quite unharmed. Six minutes from our start we shot out of the canyon without starting a log or touching an obstruction.

THE WHITE HORSE RAPIDS.

When a portage is made on the right of the Grand Canyon the rafts have to be captured at the mouth and reloaded for a short trip of only two miles to the opposite side of the stream, at the head of the White Horse rapids, where another portage is always made. The White Horse has an evil reputation. It is two miles long and obstructed by broken rocks, dividing the stream into narrow channels, the largest of which is near the left bank, and is sixty feet wide. From the head of the Grand Canyon to the foot of the White Horse is a distance of four miles, with a fall of thirty-two feet, most of the descent being in the White Horse. To run White Horse is seldom attempted, even with an empty raft, and never with a boat. The government explorer, Lieut. Schwacka, did indeed make the passage on a raft without cargo; but, though piloted by several stout men, he did not pass unscathed.

Three Frenchmen were less fortunate. Having portaged their boat around the Grand Canyon, they failed to get across the stream to take the next portage on the left bank, and were drawn into the section of the rapids, which whirled them into the torrent. Their boat was swamped, the cargo was lost, and two of the three men were drowned. The third managed to make his way to Juneau. A brief account of this tragedy was found written on a board and posted on a tree at the foot of the White Horse.

Notwithstanding the bad reputation of these rapids we concluded, after a careful exploration, to make the run with crew and cargo on board our raft, so as to save the labor of a portage and establish the reputation of the City of Paris as the stanchest raft afloat. Our boat, however, was left behind to be afterward "haunted down" at our leisure. Having so decided, our raft was cast off and got into the current, and down we went over the mile stretch, steadily holding the middle of the channel. In just eight minutes from the start we were riding safely in smooth water, with the White Horse foaming behind us.

I confess I cannot understand why this place has so terrible a reputation, unless it be that the water is sometimes much higher than it is now. Perhaps the White Horse is not really so black as it has been painted; but be that as it may, the City of Paris is the first craft, so far as we know, that has ever made the run of the White Horse with crew and cargo. Next day we snubbed our boat down and did not fall to post an account of our exploit for the information and envy of future voyagers.

From the White Horse to Lake Laharge the river varies greatly in width—at some places being little over 300 feet and at others nearly a mile across. The current runs about two miles an hour. At 4:45 p. m. of July 6 we passed the mouth of a large muddy river, the Tahk-hoon, which empties its muddy stream into the Yukon, changing the color of the latter to a light brown—Yukon River (B. C.) Letter to Scripps' League.

Most Wonderful Eyes.

John Thomas Heslop, of Birmingham, England, is a lad whose powers of vision are to be accounted among the marvelous. He is known as "the living microscope," on account of being able to see the most minute objects clearly defined. In 1878 or 1879 he was attacked with some baffling eye trouble, and came very near losing his sight forever. After the disease had reached its worst, there was an instant and startling change for the better, which resulted in a complete cure of all inflammation in an incredibly short time. It was not a cure, however, that brought back the old eyesight like that possessed by the average good homo. When it returned, it was with extraordinarily increased powers of vision. To John Thomas the most minute plant louse was as large as a rabbit, and the mosquito's bill as large as an elephant's trunk. He could see and describe distant minute objects with startling clearness and precision. He was amazingly shocked upon realizing the well to get a cooling draught to see the immense number of hideous creatures that were floating, fighting and wriggling about in the water.

From that day to this water has not passed the lips of John Thomas Heslop; his drinks consist wholly of coffee, tea and milk, though he toiled. The doctors say that the organization of the eye has undergone a structural change; that the cornea has become abnormally enlarged, and that the crystalline lens have divided into three different disks or circles, each circle surrounded by another of light blue. In the center of each of these three circles appears an iris, greatly diminished in size, but an iris nevertheless. Medical reports have been made on the case by journals, such as The Lancet, Medical Times and many others. The young man has been visited by all the greater and lesser lights of the British medical colleges, each of whom pronounce his case the most wonderful in the annals of optics.—St. Louis Republic.

Primitive Telegraphy.

Ulf Searle, in his office yesterday discussing many interesting topics in his usual interesting way. A card was lying on his desk on which appeared the word Budstikken, as the name of the Scandinavian paper. Mr. Searle was asked what the word meant. He replied: "It is a Norwegian word, 1,200 years old at least. In those days, when the coasts of Norway were ravaged by pirates, the inhabitants had to resort to all sorts of devices to warn those at a distance of the approach of these physical craft. When one was seen on the horizon a man went up to the top of a mountain, where he lighted a beacon fire. This could be seen for a long distance, and was known to be a warning. When it was seen in the distance another fire was lighted on another hill, until all over the country fires blazed from every hill top, and the people prepared to defend themselves. They also had a system of messengers. The man who first sighted the sail would take an arrow and send it to his neighbors. From town to town this arrow was sent until all were warned. These were rather primitive ways of telegraphing, but were so effective that in the course of twenty-four hours all Norway knew of the approach of pirates. This system of spreading the news was called 'Budstikken' and the word is extensively used as a name for newspapers in the old country."—St. Paul Globe.

The Bell of Justice.

A beautiful story is told that in one of the old cities of Italy the king caused a bell to be hung in a tower in one of the public squares, and called it a "Bell of Justice," and commanded that any one who had been wronged should go and ring the bell, and so call the magistrato of the city, and ask and receive justice.

And when, in course of time, the bell rope rotted away, a wild vine was tied to it to lengthen it. One day an old and starving horse, that had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die, wandered into the tower, and in trying to eat the vine rang the bell. The magistrato of the city, hearing the bell, who rang the bell, found this old and starving horse. He caused the owner of the horse, in whose service he had toiled and been worn out, to be summoned before him, and decreed that, as this poor horse had rung the bell of justice, he should have justice, and that during the horse's life his owner should provide for him proper food, drink, and stable.—Rome Letter.

Punctuation.

It is strange that the use of points for purposes of punctuation should be such a comparatively modern invention. Of the four generally-used points only the period (.) dates earlier than the Fifteenth century. The colon (:) is said to have been first introduced about 1453, the comma (,) some thirty-five years later, and the semicolon (;) about 1571. It is difficult to understand how the literary world dispensed for so many centuries with the useful points, and their lack must have added to the toil of the decipherer of written documents. When we remember what curious inversions of meaning may be caused by the misplacing of a comma, we marvel how early authors contrived to escape strange misreadings of their works, in which no points guided the students.—London Standard.

He Knew It All.

The builders tell a rather interesting story of a Buffalo capitalist who was pretty summarily taken down for trying to set himself up as the head of all things in the city. He undertook. No matter what was on foot, if he went into it he must have all the say and nobody else was allowed even a side remark. Not long ago he built a fine brick house. In this undertaking, as in all others, he was boss and all hands, dictating to builders, architects, and all without the slightest hesitation. At last they grew very tired of the brooding they had to stand and let him have his way whether it was right or wrong. The house was finished and shortly afterward the owner set about building furnace fires to test his heating apparatus, when behold, there wasn't a chimney in the house!—Exchange.

An Hereditary Accomplishment.

A dog, owned by Professor Miles several years ago, inherited an accomplishment from his mother, who had been trained to sit up in an erect position and hold a stick in imitation of a soldier with a musket. This dog was taken from his mother when a few days old, and before it had an opportunity of learning any tricks by imitation. Without any training, when a few months old, he assumed the erect position whenever anything was wanted, and, if that did not attract attention, he would "speak," with a short bark, as his mother had been in the habit of doing.—Western Rural.

Chewing Gum a Boon to Dentists.

"When chewing gum was invented," said a prominent specialist, "an inestimable boon was conferred on dentists. The gum does clean the teeth, it is true, but it pulls the plugs out of them. That is why the dentists like it so. The Brooklyn man who has made a fortune out of chewing gum was trying to discover in the juice of the Mexican tree new uses for this gum as a substitute for India rubber. His substitute was a failure. Somebody gave him the idea of providing the lava with something to chew on, and lo, it all turned to gold!"—New York Herald.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE STORY OF THEIR BEGINNING AND EARLY PROGRESS.

Benjamin Harris the first American Publisher—Journals Conducted by the Franklin—Suppressed by an Act of the Legislature—Old Style of Printing.

To Benjamin Harris is due the credit of having published the first American newspaper. It was printed in Boston by Richard Pierce, the first number being issued on Sept. 25, 1800. It was the intention of the publisher to issue a monthly edition, but on account of some unfavorable criticisms it was almost immediately suppressed by the authorities. But one copy is in existence, which is now in the hands of the title Public Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestic.

The first newspaper that had any considerable existence was The Boston News-Letter. This was published and printed by John Campbell, and appeared on April 24, 1704. It was issued weekly and continued to appear until 1770. Next in order was The Boston Gazette, first published on Dec. 21, 1710. On the 23rd of December of the same year The American Weekly Mercury appeared in Philadelphia, the famous William Bradford being the editor.

The appearance of The New England Courant, a weekly newspaper published by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin, took place on Aug. 17, 1721. The new journal once attracted attention by the slashing style of its editorials and criticisms, and the life of its editor was no mean way. Franklin began by falling foul of the clergy and became involved in a fierce controversy with Increase Mather and other ministers, and was so liberal in his criticism of public affairs that in 1735 a resolution passed the Legislature forbidding James Franklin to print or publish The New England Courant or any other pamphlet or paper of like nature in the province. For some time Franklin yielded obedience to this edict, but within a few months after it was issued his paper again appeared, with the name of Benjamin Franklin, a boy of 16, and a compositor in the office, at the head of the columns as the proprietor.

New York could not boast the possession of a newspaper until Oct. 16, 1725, when William Bradford, founder of The Philadelphia Mercury, published the New York Gazette. In 1728, Benjamin Franklin established The Pennsylvania Gazette, which appeared in Philadelphia. This journal continued in existence until 1845, when it was merged in The American.

Under Franklin's able management it became the leading newspaper of the country, and during the controversies with England, preceding the Revolution, it was a powerful organ of resistance and independence. The famous letters of John Adams over the penmanship of Novanglus appeared in its columns. The first newspaper published in Virginia was issued at Williamsburg in 1736. It was entitled The Virginia Gazette, edited by William Parks, who, during the nine preceding years, had published The Maryland and Pennsylvania Papers. In 1771 the first number of The Massachusetts Spy, edited by Isaiah Thomas, appeared in Boston. It was removed to Worcester in 1775, where it is still published under the title of The Worcester Spy.

THE FIRST DAILY.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war there were in existence seven newspapers in Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire, two in Rhode Island, four in Connecticut, four in New York, nine in Pennsylvania, two each in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, three in South Carolina and one in Georgia, a total of thirty-seven. With the exception of The Philadelphia Gazette, which was published semi-weekly, all were weeklies. In 1800 the number had increased to 300, of which several were dailies.

The Evening Post, established in New York in 1801, was the first regular afternoon newspaper. It is also the oldest journal outside of Massachusetts, with the exception of The New York Commercial Advertiser, which appeared in 1797. The newspaper has gone through many changes of form. The early English news letters of the time of Cromwell were small sheets printed only on one side, and containing no more matter than is to be found in two columns of a modern publication.

Many were printed from wooden type, and in a number of instances, direct hand pressure upon a superimposed slab of wood or plate of iron was the means adopted for making the impression. The type was inked by a brush after each sheet was printed. The old newspaper style, with the addition of a fold, and impressions taken on each side of the sheet, prevailed up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The hand press was used and the ink laid on by a roller. The hand press continued in universal employment in the United States until the end of the Revolutionary war.

Printing set the type, and turned the crank of the press on his brother's paper. Both water and horse power have been employed in running presses, and steam was not utilized to any extent until some time after the opening of the present century. Within the last half century the improvements have been immense, and the difference between the newspapers of 1840 and the same of modern journalism is far greater than that between those of the time of President W. H. Harrison and Franklin's hand printed sheet.—Current Literature.

Barbers Generally Have Good Eyes.

The Boss—Ever get shaved by a barber who wore glasses? Just think over now and see if you can remember any. I have been in the business twenty years and I would be more apt to see such barbers than you. I don't believe that I ever saw more than three. A man who can't see well has no business fooling around another man's face with a razor. I went into a recruiting office, once, thinking I would enlist. They asked me several questions, one of them being an inquiry about my business. I said I was a barber. The recruiting officer replied at once: "Then your eyesight is all right." I don't think I ever saw a cross-eyed barber in my life. As a rule, the barber's eyesight is better than any class or business or profession which you find.—Chicago Tribune.

The Doctor's Fare.

Dr. Ross Byrne, of Chicago with a Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette reporter, told of some peculiar people he had met in his professional capacity. One lady brought a four karat diamond and asked to have it set in one of her front teeth. It was done as she directed, but could not be fastened in securely. When she learned this she had the tooth drawn and a false one made with a diamond set in the center of it. One day she was playing with her pet poodle when her diamond tooth dropped out of her mouth. The dog swallowed the gem, plate and all, and the lady was sorely disturbed, both over the loss of her tooth and the danger in which her pet's life had been placed. The tooth was recovered, however, and the dog is still living.

Oratory in Southwest Missouri.

Down in southwest Missouri, four or five years ago, a town had all arrangements made to whip 'em up on the glorious Fourth. The orator had contributed in a liberal spirit, the day was fine, and the crowd large and enthusiastic. The orator of the day was a slim, cadaverous looking man from St. Joe. To stand off and look him over, you'd have bet your last dollar that an old gander could have run him all around a ten acre field. There were some lively spirits in town that day, and one of them was Jim Buckle, a mischievous, peevish, high tempered, rough and tumble, Jim. When the orator was determined to have some fun with him, and took a seat directly in front of him, as he stood on the platform to speak. The orator hadn't spoken a hundred words before Jim interrupted him. He did this twice more, and was warned to go. He didn't go much on dreams or warnings, however, and watched for another opportunity. Pretty soon the orator said, "I have seen this kind of pigskin before, and I have seen it set out with stout hearts and unwavering faith in search of it."

"In search of skunks!" interrupted Jim. The orator made a long jump, lighted down on Jim Buckle, and inside of two minutes he had him hooked so thoroughly that Mrs. Buckle would have passed him by for a splinter of pumpkin jelly which had dropped from a dinner table. When satisfied that his work was thoroughly done, the orator returned to the platform and continued in the same calm and unruffled tones:

"Liberty of speech and freedom of conscience, and they found them at Plymouth Rock."

He went on and delivered a really eloquent speech, lasting nearly an hour, and he was just concluding when Jim Buckle crawled out from under a wagon half a mile away, where he had been laid, and quivered to those around him:

"Say! is that feller still speakin' or fightin'?"

"Durn me, but I didn't expect oratory included jumpin' Jim Buckle's liver out of his body!"—St. Louis Republic.

Don Remembered Him.

"Taverner" tells a good story in The Boston Post, apropos of the subject of memory. In horses, I happened to be the witness of an odd scene, the other day, when I was counted among the spectators. One of those not infrequent, but I must confess usually fictitious necessities, had arisen which take me to a stable on this occasion to a large establishment in the vicinity of Chardon street. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and various people were starting for home, among them a man and woman, who had remarkably intelligent looking gray horses. Just as he began to trot down the lane by which the stable is reached from the street, a stout "party" who, I noticed, had been watching the gray very intently, suddenly cried out in a loud voice: "Dan, don't you want a piece of cake?"

The horse stopped short, pricked up his ears, looked around and uttered a faint whinny of recognition, and then he would be gone until the stout man had come forward and explained his interference. It appeared that several years before he had brought the horse from Vermont, where he had owned him for some time, and as the beast was particularly docile he had taught him the true sense of the question the sudden asking of which brought the animal to a standstill. It is well known that horses never forget a person or place, and scarcely an event. No matter how much time has elapsed, or how greatly the horse may have changed in disposition, one word from a former master will establish immediately the old relation between them.

Electricity from the Body.

Dr. R. D. Mussey, professor of surgery in Dartmouth college, in The American Journal of Medical Sciences for January, 1888, gives an account of a Mrs. B., a married lady, 40 years of age, residing in Grafton county, N. H., who gave out sparks and snaps continuously for thirteen weeks, when this power was entirely lost and did not return again. The discovery of this faculty was a great surprise to the lady, and subsequently caused her some annoyance. Though Mrs. B. wore a silk dress at the time of the commencement of the phenomenon, this was exchanged for cotton flannel successively without affecting the result, and the manifestations were found to be due to the lady's own person and not to the clothing or other conditions. Dr. Mussey's account is supported also by Dr. W. Hooford, the lady's family physician.

Phenomena of this sort, when manifested, do not seem to be confined to any one portion of the human body, though occasionally localized. A Canadian friar is mentioned by Dr. Schneider, whose scalp was a veritable reservoir of electricity. Whenever he removed his cow's number of "shining sparks" would pass from his bald pate, and this phenomenon, which was definite and strong while the monk was in good health, continued perceptible after three weeks' illness.—Hyland & Kirk in Popular Science Monthly.

He Was Shaming.

In a large factory a workman, in wielding his hammer, carelessly allowed it to slip from his hand. It flew half across the room, striking a workman in the left eye. The man brought suit in the courts, and, although an eminent oculist, after an examination, claimed that no apparent injury could be detected, claiming that his eye was destroyed, and refused all offers of compromise. As the law requires owners of factories to pay all claims for damages resulting from injury during work, the owner, though confident that the man was shaming, had about made up his mind that he would be compelled to pay the claim. The day of the trial a further test was made. The oculist for the defense had a pair of glasses made, the right eye being of red and the left eye of ordinary glass. He brought also a black card with a sentence written on it in green ink. The plaintiff was ordered to put on the glasses and read the sentence, which he readily did, thus proving himself a perjurer, as the sound right eye, being fitted with a red glass, could not distinguish green. The combination of green and red producing black, which, on a black ground, was, of course, not visible, and the left eye, which he claimed was blind, was the one with which the reading had been done.—American Analyst.

How to Open an Oyster.

Hold the mollusk firmly in a cloth, insert the point of a knife neatly just before the edge of the upper shell, give a quick, decided pressure, till the point is felt to glide along the polished inner surface of the under shell, force it sharply to the hinge, give a pair of glasses made, the right eye being of red and the left eye of ordinary glass. He brought also a black card with a sentence written on it in green ink. The plaintiff was ordered to put on the glasses and read the sentence, which he readily did, thus proving himself a perjurer, as the sound right eye, being fitted with a red glass, could not distinguish green. The combination of green and red producing black, which, on a black ground, was, of course, not visible, and the left eye, which he claimed was blind, was the one with which the reading had been done.—American Analyst.

Plan for a Stupendous Bridge.

Congressman McCauley, of New Jersey, has introduced in the House a bill for a stupendous suspension bridge across the Hudson, to be seven miles in length, reaching from Hackensack, N. J. to New York City. The bridge proposed to accommodate six lines of railroad tracks besides horse and foot passengers and is intended to secure swift connection with New York for railroads centering in Jersey City. No river pier will be permitted, and the bridge is to be high enough to allow the passage of all vessels. It is proposed to be constructed under the supervision of the War Department. The capital stock is fixed at \$10,000,000, with power to increase to \$40,000,000. The bridge's contemplated a huge union depot in this city. The proposed incorporators are Garrett A. Hobart and E. O. P. Pong, President of the First National Bank of Jersey City; Jordan L. Mott, the big iron manufacturer; G. A. Roebbing, of the Roebbing Iron Works, Trenton; Charles J. Gaud, President of the Western National Bank of New York; Thomas J. Ryan, John H. Miller, John King-McLanahan, James Andrews, Samuel Ross, W. P. Shank and Philip E. Chapin.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Feb. 21-1890.

SOCIETIES.

Amity Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY LODGE, No. 8, K. of P., Knights of Pythias, are held in Masonic Hall, every Friday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. All Knights in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Chancellor, Commander.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meet at their hall on Chestnut street, over the Congregational Church, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in their new hall, west side Sierra street, near the Golden Eagle Hotel, Reno, Nevada, every Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Punctual attendance of members is requested. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

Religious Chapter No. 7, H. A. M.

THE Stated Conventions of Religious Chapter, No. 7, H. A. M., are held in Masonic Hall, at the vesting of the first Thursday in each month, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. Solon animals in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the R. H. P. Secretary.

A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE, No. 8, A. O. U. W., meet in their hall on Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

PINNIGER.

Corner Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

HODCKINSON.

DRUGGIST.

SPONGES, CHAMOISE SKINS

TOILET SOAP.

Patent Medicines, and

FINE CIGARS.

Virginia street, Reno.

TREMONT HOTEL.

W. MERRISON, Proprietor.

Plaza St., opposite S. P. Freight Depot.

RENO, NEVADA.

Lodgings, 25 and 50 cents. Bar Attached.

This house has been thoroughly renovated.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF NEVADA CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, No. 518, for \$100, standing in my name, was lost and paid at sight. A reward will be paid for its return to me.

GILBERT DEBONVILLE.

Reno, January 27, 1890.

BANK NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1890, THE undersigned will open their office at 10 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. on all business days. By order of the Board of Directors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Reno, Nev., by C. T. Standen, Cashier.

W. C. T. Standen, President.

RENO WATER CO.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTION OF THE RENO Water Company has been entrusted to strictly enforce the rules and regulations of the company. By order of the President.

RENO WATER CO.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements at 50 cents per line, inserted in this column at 50 cents per week.

A Puzzle.

Glasses, dishes, bowls, plates, envelopes, writing paper, pencils, slates, Ol's, perfumes, powders, washbasins, Red ink, pens, tablets, gloves, gloves, napkins, towels, socks, Egg-beaters, soups, cutlery, clocks, Knitting needles, threads and join more. Really cheap, at Reno Station Store. On Second street, for sale to all. Give the proprietor a call. Where is his name? Jan. 31-90.

Girl Wanted.

A good girl to do general housework. The best wages will be paid. Enquire at the residence of J. H. ADAMS.

Breastpin Lost.

Between Armory Hall and the C. P. Depot, on New Year's night, a small gold pin breastpin. Please leave at Journal, and receive reward.

Money to Loan.

Money to loan on approved security. Enquire at the County Recorder's Office.

Planes! Planes! Planes!

Call on W. N. Knox for new and used of a first-class plane. He can furnish you with any of the following manufactured by: Knabe, Voss & Sons, Batey, Steilway, Chickering & Sons, Ivers & Pond. Call and learn the prices. W. N. KNOX.

To Stockmen and Others.

J. W. Stebbins to order make heavy French kip shoes, full patch, for \$5. Try a pair. Repairing cheap and prompt. Opposite the Post-office.

Notice.

Wm. M. Anderson & Co., Real Estate Agents, have five building lots for sale in all portions of Reno. Also several desirable residences. Loans negotiated, and collections made on reasonable terms. Office on east side of Virginia street near First street. Dec. 29-18.

RICHARD HERZ.

RENO, NEVADA.

RENO, NEVADA.

RENO, NEVADA.

RENO, NEVADA.

RENO, NEVADA.

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RENO, NEVADA.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING Editor and Proprietor.

\$1,110 is a Pretty Figure to Lose.

Recent experiments at the New York Agricultural Station, at Geneva, show that the total fertilizing value of the solid and liquid manure produced by a herd of dairy cows is equal to 40 per cent of the market value of the food consumed and that the liquid manure is worth just 61 per cent of the total value of the manure produced. If, therefore, as found at the New York station, the cost for a year of food for dairy cows is \$52, the value of the manure produced is \$36.40. Sixty-one per cent of this is \$22.20, the value of the liquid manure. Multiply the latter figure by 50, the number of animals in a good-sized dairy, and the annual value of the liquid manure foots up to \$1,110. Farmers may thus get some idea of the amount of fertilizer they go to waste by not having a tank to receive the liquid manure from the stable.

African trade is catching the attention of the world. A single section on the west coast, unhealthy at that, figures its imports and exports in a single year at over \$4,000,000. That same sum is yearly realized alone in exports from the tropical lands of little-known Eastern Africa. The sales of ivory in one city of Europe during a little more than one-half of this past year amounted to over half a million dollars. These are startling facts and help us to realize the greatness of the interest at stake between England, France, Germany and Portugal for control over the sections of the coast and even the interior State. Meanwhile America, who is not directly interested, and if wise counsels prevail in Washington, may be able to exert a powerful influence for fair dealing with those who are so easily able to cope with the astuteness of European business competition.

An investigation of the work of the immigration laws of the United States and of the several States may be necessary to reach an intelligent understanding of what new legislation, if any, is required for the better regulation of immigration. Something was done in this direction two years ago, but the scope of that investigation was not so thorough as would be the one proposed by Senator Chandler, and the conclusions therefrom were therefore necessarily incomplete. There is much misinformation as to this matter, leading to unwarrantable prejudices, and it will be well to have a committee of Congress make thorough inquiry into the whole immigration business to the end that if any further legislation is found to be necessary it can be provided intelligently and not in response to the prejudiced minds of any element of the people.

Protection for the lives of railroad employees is shown to be an imperative necessity by the statement that during one month of 1889 there were in this nation 100 brakemen killed and 136 maimed, many of them so seriously as to render them cripples for life. The general interest manifested in the victims of the electric light accidents should transfer itself to these, and bring such an influence to bear at Washington as to compel action in the line of President Harrison's recommendation in his message. Such action will call attention to the far greater loss of life through the liquor traffic and establish the principle that it is the Government's business to look after the lives of its citizens, and reduce causes of death and disaster to the minimum.

La grippe has fully verified its claims to be considered an epidemic. There are the usual statements of physicians that at least half of its cases are due to fright or imagination, that it is only a form of influenza, that it is not influenza at all, but a form of the dengue or break-bone fever, etc., etc. Whatever the physicians may say, every one who has had it has recognized it, and devoutly wishes it may not come again. If we could conceive of its course among an ignorant people, who has no means of understanding its nature or of alleviating its pain, we should have a very fair idea of the old-fashioned plague—in somewhat different form, indeed, yet essentially the same nature.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine, in their discussions of the tariff in the North American Review, give a curious illustration of the possibility of meeting a question from two such radically different standpoints that neither answers the other. Mr. Blaine's argument for protection is historical. Mr. Gladstone's for free trade is philosophical. If now, Mr. Blaine would take the philosophical standpoint, and Mr. Gladstone the historical, the lesser lights will be better able to judge more intelligently as to the merits of the debate.

Senator Fauco, of Florida, declares that there is "no evidence before the country of the suppression of the colored vote in the South." The swamp angel is a delightful quibbler. Of course, the colored vote was not "suppressed," but the Democrats look care that it did not get near enough to the ballot box to endanger the power of the "superior race."

The JOURNAL made a scratch yesterday, and rattled some more white paper. Last night it struck a bonanza, receiving four bundles from Truckee. The Gazette and JOURNAL are now solid for the winter.

Attempt to Elevate a Preacher.

Special to the JOURNAL.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the residence of Father Fleckinger, in charge of the German Catholic Church of Chartiersborough, this county. Dynamite was placed in the cellar, and about 1 o'clock this morning the house was badly wrecked and the whole neighborhood aroused. Father Fleckinger and two servant girls were in the house, and all escaped uninjured but were badly shaken up. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

THE WINDON SILVER BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that an act of silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States, or of ores mined or refined in the United States, may be sold at the same rate as any coinage mint or at any assay office in the United States that the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and receive therefor Treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to the net value of such silver, at the market price, such price to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under rules and regulations prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading live markets of the world, but no deposit consisting in whole or in part of silver bullion or foreign silver coins imported into this country, or bars resulting from melted or refined foreign silver coins, shall be received under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared Treasury notes in such amounts as may be required for the purpose of the above section, and in such form and denominations as he may prescribe. Provided, That no note shall be of less denomination than one dollar, nor more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That the notes issued under this Act shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when received into the Treasury may be reissued, and such notes, when held by any National banking association, shall be deemed as part of its lawful reserve.

Sec. 4. That the notes issued under the provisions of this Act shall be redeemed upon demand at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, by the issue of a certificate of deposit for the sum of the notes so presented, payable at one of the mints of the United States, in an amount of silver bullion equal in value, on the date of said certificate, to the number of dollars stated therein, at the market price of silver, as determined as provided in Section 1.

Sec. 5. That when the market price of silver, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall exceed one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to receive deposits of silver bullion for the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 6. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States, to suspend, temporarily, the receipt of silver bullion for Treasury notes at any time when he is satisfied that through combinations or speculative manipulation of the market the price of silver is arbitrary, nominal or fictitious.

Sec. 7. That the silver bullion deposited under this Act, represented by Treasury notes which have been redeemed in gold coin or in silver dollars, may be coined into standard dollars or any other denomination of silver coin now authorized by law, for the purpose of replacing the coin used in the redemption of the notes.

Sec. 8. That so much of the Act of February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An Act to authorize the Coinage of the Standard Silver Dollar and to Restore its Legal Tender Character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage into silver dollars of not less than two million dollars nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That any gain or seigniorage arising from the coinage which may be exacted under the provisions of this Act shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided by existing law.

Sec. 10. That silver bullion received under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law, and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of receipt, determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Sec. 11. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the purchase, from time to time, as may be required, of silver bullion for the subsidiary silver coinage.

Sec. 12. That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this Act is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 13. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. That this bill shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

NEVADA'S FUTURE.

The Silver State takes this view of Nevada's future: The outlook for Nevada is much brighter than for several years. The agitation of the silver question, both in the halls of legislation and out-side, by stalwart and energetic representatives of the silver-producing States and Territories of the West and a few friends of this useful metal in other portions of our country, has called for further national legislation upon this absorbing topic, and the Pacific coast lawmakers in both branches of Congress, irrespective of party or party ties, stand solid for the metal which Eastern and foreign speculators, in the interest of the promoter of the single standard system, have endeavored to smother and keep down. As proof that silver is seeking again its proper place in the markets of the world, it is slowly but steadily advancing in price; and further the eyes of English mining men and companies are turning toward our shores again in search for silver mining property. If the theory that demand and supply governs the price of all things is able to true it is safe to predict that the silver mining industry in our State and elsewhere will, even without the aid of legislation, find its true sphere later on, and tread the paths which it trod in former days.

The unusual amount of moisture precipitated during the past two months will doubtless stimulate our plans, which perhaps a greater degree of activity, than has heretofore been known. The stock ranges will be better supplied with feed and water than during many previous years. Nevada, although seemingly less favored by Nature than many other States, has passed through three consecutive years of drought and mining depression unprecedented in her history, and yet her people haven't lost their business standing, homes nor courage.

The Sons of Holland, at their annual dinner, had the good taste to print their bill of fare in wholesome Dutch. The Sons of the Puritans, at their festival, used a sort of French. Perhaps education has reached such a stage in New England that that wonderful menu was understood. If so, the rest of the country can only bow in deference and wonder. Why cannot Americans call things by American names?

It is learned from the Secretary of the Interior that Receiver Steinmetz, of McCook, is short in his settlement with the Land Office about \$2,300 and that Receiver Hudson, at Lincoln, is short about the same amount. They will be dismissed from their positions and forced to settle. They are Nebraska Democrats.

THE INFLUENZA BACILLUS.

A VERY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY BY TWO YOUNG SCIENTISTS.

The Belief That La Grippe Is a Forerunner of Cholera Effectually Disposed Of.

Special to the JOURNAL.—New York Herald Cable.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The medical faculty of Vienna is greatly agitated over the discovery of the bacillus of influenza by Drs. Maximilian and Adolphe Jolles, of the bacterian laboratory of the general hospital. The young scientists had determined to keep their discovery secret until Saturday, when, at a special meeting of the medical faculty, they proposed to relate their experiences and studies of the last two months, which have been so successful. I was let into the secret by one of the many American scientists who are studying in the laboratory. I presented myself at the farm of the bacilli breeders, and found them quite ready to accord the premier of the discovery to the Herald in recognition of its articles from Spain about cholera incubations, and from Vera Cruz about the peronospora lutea of yellow fever.

"We came upon the trace of the bacilli quite accidentally," said Dr. Maximilian Jolles, "about the middle of December in a sample of urine sent us by a practitioner who thought that his patient was suffering from a kidney disease. Examining the urine microscopically we discovered a bacillus which, owing to the peculiar cask formation of the head, we called 'the bishop of bacilli.' It was a bacillus we had never seen before, nor had it ever been signified by any bacteriologist. We immediately set to work with the whole staff upon the examination of the urine of influenza patients in the general hospital and in private practice, and in every case bacilli were found in great numbers, while in the excretions from various other males examined at the same time the bacilli could not be found. This we did to avoid the argument brought against the Mexican doctor, Cordova, to the effect that peronospora lutea is found in the blood of all who die in certain seasons at Vera Cruz, whether yellow fever be prevalent or not."

The doctor then introduced me into a laboratory where in inserted glass tubes the bacilli were seen at rest and where the cultivation of the bacilli was in successful progress.

"As you see," said the doctor, "they resemble in no way the cholera microbes, but have many points of resemblance with the bacilli of pneumonia, discovered by Dr. Friedlander."

"I then carefully examined the bacilli in the glass tubes stopped with cotton and half full of gelatine. On top of the gelatine I noticed what with the naked eye looked like a milky white spot, round in form. With a microscope I saw a small animalcule, elliptical in form and sharply defined. The great majority were yellow in color, but in the largest and oldest the cask-shaped heads were dark blue. They were lying parallel and very close to each other. The doctor showed me a tube containing Asiatic cholera microbes, which looked like fine cotton threads, and differed in every way from the influenza bacilli. As seen through the microscope the cholera microbes resembles an infinitesimal."

"I hope," said the doctor "that the Herald will accentuate the absolute difference in form and nature between the two animalcules because it is still popularly believed that influenza is a forerunner of cholera, which belief, I think, we have scientifically disposed of now. On the other hand, the influenza bacilli and the pneumonia bacilli are undoubtedly of the same family and analogous."

Then I was shown the bacilli of pneumonia, discovered and cultivated by Dr. Friedlander. They were less brilliant, less yellow in color and not nearly so elliptical in form and also larger, with heads quite as clerical-looking as the influenza bacilli. In the case of the influenza bacilli one does not see the gaseous bubbles to be seen in gelatine, in which the pneumonia bacilli are cultivated. Looking around at this point I noticed various sized jars resembling those in which last Spring two of M. Pasteur's talented assistants endeavored to cultivate, attenuate and prepare for inoculation purposes the bacilli of diphtheria bacilli. "I see, doctor," I remarked, "that you are getting at the practical side of the discovery. When will you begin vaccination, or rather inoculation, against influenza?"

"Well, I have no idea, but would not like to think that the happy process is postponed very long. Had you not noticed the preparations I would not have spoken of our attempts at all, as up to the present they have not been very satisfactory. We have bred the bacilli and attenuated substantially the virus, but our first case of inoculation killed the patient, a rabbit, on whom we tried it a week ago. He died immediately of blood poisoning. I cannot speak about the experiments upon which we are now engaged except to say that they promise well. Another curious discovery," concluded the doctor, "was made on December 28, when the epidemic was at its height. I then examined some of the water which comes to the city from the Kaiser well, a hundred kilometers away, in the Styrian mountains, and I find 228 bacilli in every cubic centimeter of water."

The young discoverer is a Viennese by birth, of small size, blonde and with a Van Dyke beard. He has only recently taken up his present position, having been for six years Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Wurzburg.

Go to Lange & Schmitt's for ranges, and cook stoves. Best assortment in the State.

Bloodshed Expected at the Coming Salt Lake City Election.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 30.—A sensation was created in this city the other day by the discovery being made that the Mormons have a large number of private detectives from some Eastern agency here for the purpose of working in with the Gentiles with the hope of getting hold of the secret plans of the campaign to carry the city in the February election. The campaign has been a spirited one so far and feeling has run high. All manner of charges of fraud have been preferred by both sides. It is known that the Liberals have obtained many of the Mormons' secret plans of colonizing the city, and by reason of this information upwards of two hundred names are either stricken from the registration list or will be refused a vote at the polls. This information has been obtained by detectives in Mormon camps and councils, and the discovery to-day show that the other side has resorted to the same tactics. Judge Powers, Chairman of the Liberal party, says he does not fear the work of the detectives, as he has long since determined that the best show for the Gentiles rested in keeping their skirts clean and then absolutely shutting out all fraudulent votes offered by the Mormons. There can be little doubt that trouble will result over this election, and hundreds of Deputy Marshals will be provided to maintain the peace, and if these fail the Gentiles will have peace if they have to call on Fort Douglas and fight for it. The time has come for the first time in the City of the Saints when the Gentiles can walk the street and openly declare their intention to meet every offer of force with force and defy their old-time enemies to do their worst. Scarcely anything else is talked of than the coming election on February 10th.

Fatal Epidemic in Texas. Special to the JOURNAL.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—Reports come from Cook county, Texas, that a very fatal epidemic, resembling meningitis, is raging in the western part of that county. The patients die in many instances in a few hours after taking the disease. Twenty-five deaths are reported from the malady during the past twenty-four hours. So far the physicians have been unable to check its ravages, and it has already spread over the county, causing great excitement. Many of the citizens are fleeing from their homes to other localities not yet visited by the plague.

A Political Wrangle. Special to the JOURNAL.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The hearing in the Marquis-Lampson contest case, for the Lieutenant Governorship, was concluded in the Ohio Senate this evening, and Lampson (Rep.) was ousted by a strict party vote. The Republican members filed a number of protests against the manner of procuring a conclusion, which ended with a stormy scene. Lampson gave notice that the case be carried to the Supreme Court.

Race Riot. Special to the JOURNAL.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 30.—Seven thousand people, mostly negroes, gathered yesterday at Morgan to witness an execution, which was postponed. In the afternoon a riot began between the whites and blacks, caused by a drunken negro striking a white child. Many shots were fired and one white man was fatally and three others seriously wounded. Several negroes were wounded, but none killed.

Mismanagement Charged. Special to the JOURNAL.

STEVENSVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The filing of a petition to-day asking for a receiver for the Sheldon Iron Works at Brilliant, caused a sensation. The petition charges the managers with gross mismanagement, selling at loss, etc. A receiver was appointed. Business men here express surprise at this being done without a hearing of the other side. It is generally thought the concern is not financially embarrassed.

Nothing Sensational. Special to the JOURNAL.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—The uneventful manner in which the Auditing Committee of the National Land League is proceeding with their labors seems to be a contradiction to all sensational rumors circulated since the call for the committee was made public.

Gladstone Married. Special to the JOURNAL.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Henry Gladstone, son of Hon. W. E. Gladstone, was married to-day to a daughter of Stuart Russell, a Home Ruler member of the House of Commons for Montgomeryshire.

A Murderer Hanged. Special to the JOURNAL.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 30.—George Tabler, colored, was hanged to-day for the murder of Edwin Richardson, colored, last September.

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

Grand Closing Out Sale!

—AT THE—

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE, RENO, NEVADA.

HAVING PURCHASED MORE GOODS THAN I CAN SELL AT PRIVATE sale, therefore between this date and March 1st, I have decided to sell at auction \$15,000 Worth of My Present Stock. Sale to commence

MONDAY, JANUARY 6TH

At 2 o'clock and 7 P. M., and will continue until the amount of \$15,000 is sold.

My Goods are All of the Best Quality

—AND WILL BE SOLD TO THE—

Highest Bidder for Cash!

I will Sell on Each Afternoon at 2 P. M.,

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS,

—AND AT 7 P. M., I WILL SELL—

Blankets, Gents' Underwear, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,

AND CLOTHING.

REMEMBER THESE GOODS WERE ALL PURCHASED with the intention of being sold at private sale, but on account of the low prices for beef, mutton, hay, etc., I have concluded to do as the ranchers have been compelled to do; viz:

To Take What I Can Get, and to Make The Most Of It.

So do not purchase a dollar's worth of Dry Goods until you see what prices they will bring at auction.

C. W. BOOTON,

Opera House Dry Goods Store,



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and economy. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low cost, cheap weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall Street, New York.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12 CENTS PER WEEK.

The "Weekly Journal."
On and after January 1, 1890, the price of the WEEKLY JOURNAL will only be \$2 per year, making it the best and cheapest weekly paper in the State.

REVIEWS.

Goodby, Mr. Stubbs.
R. L. Fulton is at home again.
Bob Parry now bobs up serenely.
Do you think the Winter is over?
To-morrow will be the 1st of February.
What a mail from the West there will be!

The occupation of the snow shoveler is gone.

Twenty-two patients in the county hospital.

Senator Foley departed for the Bay yesterday.

The Board of Commissioners will meet Monday.

Jerry Whited is a little tired, but still in the ring.

The little N. & O. is still right side up, with care.

D. W. Wrightman and wife are up from Churchill.

When will the markets have some fresh vegetables?

Claude Jacques is out and able to attend to business.

Charley Bender has a second attack of the la grippe.

A gold watch chain has been lost. See 50-cent column.

Mrs. W. S. Bender departed for Los Angeles yesterday.

It cost Washoe \$1,960 55 to board the prisoners last year.

Beef is said to be quoted at 8 cents in the San Francisco market.

The Journal hopes Mr. Spruance, the "hicker," got through all right.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, issued to-day, is replete with interesting matter.

Major Ducat is prepared to all kinds of type writing. See 50-cent column.

M. Jamison, of Ohio, is in Reno on a visit to his brother, S. M. Jamison.

Mac Leete left yesterday for Mexico to introduce the new teaching process.

A train load of Russell & Bradley's cattle arrived at Wadsworth yesterday.

Joel Wilson is now a dispenser of liquid refreshments at Chase & Chrichton's.

During this pleasant weather clean the snow off the sidewalk, and give the public a chance.

There should be a snow plow sent out to pull the three men on the track, working between Huffer's and Carson.

The Silver State says Harvey brothers are feeding 450 head of horses at Winnemucca, and B. Reconzone 150 head.

F. G. Keene, President of the City National Bank, of Kearney, Neb., was one of the snow-bound passengers who got away yesterday.

The cattlemen are now on the anxious seat. There are one hundred and fifty cars loaded at Reno for shipment to San Francisco, and the sooner they can get them off the happier they will be.

A Card.

We, the undersigned passengers now detained in Reno, Nev., not being in sympathy with the meeting held this morning at the railroad building, desire to express our selves by saying that we believe the railroad company are and have been doing all they could the past two weeks to open up the snow blockade; that they are not responsible for the numerous reports daily in circulation, which have proved erroneous, and we believe that as soon as it can be done with safety we shall be forwarded to our destination.

MARCUS O. HAWLEY,
CHAS. J. NIKERSON,
WILLARD H. SEARON,
FRANK L. UNGER,
H. M. GILLIN,
R. GREGORY,
CHARLES TOLIN,
A. E. NICHOLS,
F. G. KEENE,
And others.

Reno, Nevada, Jan. 30, 1890.

Officially Announced.

General Superintendent Fillmore made the following announcement at noon yesterday:

The road is now open. The first train will leave Truckee at 1 o'clock and the remainder will soon follow, and we expect them to come through without any delay.

The storm is over, and it is now clear and calm through the snow belt from Alta to Reno.

The first train, consisting of five cars of mail, will arrive in San Francisco about midnight to-night and the remainder will follow closely.

Trains will leave San Francisco for the East this evening and from Ogden for the West as usual.

WHAT ON EARTH.

In the reason people will not eat or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by cheap John houses or irresponsible parties at enormous profits rather than take a medicine of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at small price? No matter how the world is giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as HOOO'S Sarsaparilla. AND BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do it will cost you nothing.

OSBURN & SHOEMAKER, Druggists.

Notice.

On and after July 19, 1889, George Becker, proprietor of the Reno Soda and Bottling works, will fill and deliver in Reno:

Soda, cream and lemon, per doz. \$5 00

Sarsaparilla, per doz. 50

Ginger ale, per doz. 75

Sarsaparilla and Iron, per doz. 75

Pacific bottled beer, per case. 3 50

Fredricksburg San Jose beer, per case 3 50

Excellent, reliable and economical are the stores and ranges sold by Lange & Schmitt. Every house and store should have them. Call and inspect before purchasing.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

THE SNOW-BOUND PASSENGERS HAD A CHANCE TO SEE THE SNOW YESTERDAY.

The Four Trains Pull Out of Reno Amid Cheers From All.

The suspense and annoyance of the past fifteen days was relieved yesterday noon when the orders flashed over the wires to move the trains, and the railroad men at every station breathed a big sigh of relief as they realized that the road was open, and that the regular business would be resumed. It was 1:30 when the first train of seven sleepers started out of the Reno yard, quickly followed by the other three trains, and the noise of the noisy locomotives was almost deadened by the cheers of the passengers and people, all rejoicing that the track was clear between Reno and Sacramento.

All the passengers left with kind words for Reno. They were well treated in every respect, and not a single attempt made to gouge them. One and all united in saying that if they must be in a blockade, they would like it to be at Reno.

The first train reached Truckee at 7 o'clock last evening, and departed half an hour after, closely followed by the others.

Another train arrived from the east last night and is progressing undisturbed on its way toward the sunset sea.

The delayed trains from the west will begin to arrive some time this forenoon, and the regular east-bound train, which left San Francisco yesterday will also reach here during the day.

On the V. & F. things are still all mixed up, but the company is doing the best it can to bring order out of chaos. Yesterday the road was cleared of all obstructions between Carson and Seales. All the men obtainable were engaged last night in shoveling snow from the track between Seales and Virginia, which point was expected to be reached this morning. All the engines are now on the track, and to-day they will endeavor to bring a snow plow from Carson through to Reno. The road is reported in a very bad condition between Carson and Lakeview, the drifts being very deep and packed solidly. It is not probable that the road will be opened to Reno to-day, but every effort will be made to do so.

The N. C. & O. train is at Rock Springs, and is expected to arrive in Reno some time to-day.

ABOUT THE ESQUIMAUX.

The Story of Dr. Nansen Before the British Association.

At the last meeting of the British Association (anthropological division), Dr. Nansen gave an interesting account of the Esquimaux, says the *Los Angeles Mercury*. Explaining that he was not an anthropologist himself, he disclaimed any intention to deal with the scientific aspect of the question. Where the Esquimaux originally came from authorities are not yet agreed, nor was it exactly known when they had come to Greenland from America, and that there existed there a tribe of Esquimaux who had not yet been seen, and who had never seen Europeans, the most isolated people in the world. The wandering habits of the Esquimaux, and the enormous extent of country that was open to them, would, he thought, save them from extinction. When they went shopping, the journey backward and forward sometimes occupied four years, and they would do their business in half an hour, giving the Eskimo traders comparative trifles. He described their dress and exhibited several specimens of beautiful workmanship. He gave an account of their boats and their living seamanship and of their industry. Their first law was to help others; in respect of helplessness they were the best people he had ever known. The head of the family was the best catcher of seals. No individual property was recognized except weapons and boats; all food was divided; if it were not, a man who had been so successful one day would be as long as he could open his mouth, and as a matter of fact, many of these diseases originate from excessive eating. They thought themselves very good and kind, European as very bad; and, though they sometimes stole from Europeans and sometimes killed each other in the heat of a quarrel, they were, on the whole, honest and trustworthy. When a young man falls in love with a young woman, he takes her by the hair and thus has her. Of course the women there are elsewhere pretend not to like it. They run away generally two or three times—if they are well educated, if they run away more than three times the men do not like it, and out the soles of their feet, thus compelling them to stay at home, when they become bawdy, gay and indurient wives. If, however, the men and wives find they do not suit each other, they separate without ceremony; and can have a second or third or fourth woman having been married six or eight times. But when children are born no solid relations are established. They are very fond of their children, whom they never punish, to whom they never say a rude word, and who, nevertheless are generally quiet and well behaved. Little recreation, however, is shown to old age, although sons generally care for their parents; but, if the people are deficient in recreation, they are extremely pleasurable. Their power of fasting or eating is remarkable, and they love raw meat, fish entrails, rotten flesh, but most of all the contents of the stomach of the reindeer, evidently because it contains largely of vegetable matter, of which they get very little. He could not say that civilization and Christianity introduced by the Danes had done the Esquimaux any good. On the contrary, he feared toward the degradation of the Esquimaux, and he thought a time would come when the civilized Esquimaux would disappear from the coast and Europeans, who were at present mere parasites on the native people, would be obliged to withdraw from Greenland.

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All the passengers left with kind words for Reno. They were well treated in every respect, and not a single attempt made to gouge them. One and all united in saying that if they must be in a blockade, they would like it to be at Reno.

The first train reached Truckee at 7 o'clock last evening, and departed half an hour after, closely followed by the others.

Another train arrived from the east last night and is progressing undisturbed on its way toward the sunset sea.

The delayed trains from the west will begin to arrive some time this forenoon, and the regular east-bound train, which left San Francisco yesterday will also reach here during the day.

On the V. & F. things are still all mixed up, but the company is doing the best it can to bring order out of chaos. Yesterday the road was cleared of all obstructions between Carson and Seales. All the men obtainable were engaged last night in shoveling snow from the track between Seales and Virginia, which point was expected to be reached this morning. All the engines are now on the track, and to-day they will endeavor to bring a snow plow from Carson through to Reno. The road is reported in a very bad condition between Carson and Lakeview, the drifts being very deep and packed solidly. It is not probable that the road will be opened to Reno to-day, but every effort will be made to do so.

The N. C. & O. train is at Rock Springs, and is expected to arrive in Reno some time to-day.

ABOUT THE ESQUIMAUX.

The Story of Dr. Nansen Before the British Association.

At the last meeting of the British Association (anthropological division), Dr. Nansen gave an interesting account of the Esquimaux, says the *Los Angeles Mercury*. Explaining that he was not an anthropologist himself, he disclaimed any intention to deal with the scientific aspect of the question. Where the Esquimaux originally came from authorities are not yet agreed, nor was it exactly known when they had come to Greenland from America, and that there existed there a tribe of Esquimaux who had not yet been seen, and who had never seen Europeans, the most isolated people in the world. The wandering habits of the Esquimaux, and the enormous extent of country that was open to them, would, he thought, save them from extinction. When they went shopping, the journey backward and forward sometimes occupied four years, and they would do their business in half an hour, giving the Eskimo traders comparative trifles. He described their dress and exhibited several specimens of beautiful workmanship. He gave an account of their boats and their living seamanship and of their industry. Their first law was to help others; in respect of helplessness they were the best people he had ever known. The head of the family was the best catcher of seals. No individual property was recognized except weapons and boats; all food was divided; if it were not, a man who had been so successful one day would be as long as he could open his mouth, and as a matter of fact, many of these diseases originate from excessive eating. They thought themselves very good and kind, European as very bad; and, though they sometimes stole from Europeans and sometimes killed each other in the heat of a quarrel, they were, on the whole, honest and trustworthy. When a young man falls in love with a young woman, he takes her by the hair and thus has her. Of course the women there are elsewhere pretend not to like it. They run away generally two or three times—if they are well educated, if they run away more than three times the men do not like it, and out the soles of their feet, thus compelling them to stay at home, when they become bawdy, gay and indurient wives. If, however, the men and wives find they do not suit each other, they separate without ceremony; and can have a second or third or fourth woman having been married six or eight times. But when children are born no solid relations are established. They are very fond of their children, whom they never punish, to whom they never say a rude word, and who, nevertheless are generally quiet and well behaved. Little recreation, however, is shown to old age, although sons generally care for their parents; but, if the people are deficient in recreation, they are extremely pleasurable. Their power of fasting or eating is remarkable, and they love raw meat, fish entrails, rotten flesh, but most of all the contents of the stomach of the reindeer, evidently because it contains largely of vegetable matter, of which they get very little. He could not say that civilization and Christianity introduced by the Danes had done the Esquimaux any good. On the contrary, he feared toward the degradation of the Esquimaux, and he thought a time would come when the civilized Esquimaux would disappear from the coast and Europeans, who were at present mere parasites on the native people, would be obliged to withdraw from Greenland.

The Time-Review says:

There will be no scarcity of water next summer. The most inveterate growlers in the country now concede there will be water enough to irrigate all the land under cultivation. But they say the roads will be bottomless up to next July and it will be difficult to get crops in.

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Many Society Notes For Society People.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1890.

Society is unusually saddened by the death of Walker Blaine, the Secretary's eldest son. He was the pride and joy of his family. To his father he was more than his right hand, his companion and adviser and the taking away of this best-loved son of his house, was like the uprooting of the very fibers of the father's heart. In his official position he was kind and courteous, respected by all. A society, gay, gallant and polished, he was a thrice welcomed guest in every home. As a mark of the esteem in which he was held, all invitations for entertainments for this week were cancelled. Mrs. Harrison recalled invitations that had been sent out for a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Grant, who had come over from New York to spend a few days with her friend Mrs. Gen. Beale. This was her first visit to Washington since her return from abroad, and her old friends thought she was looking remarkably well. She was the recipient of much attention during her stay, Senator and Mrs. Stanford, among others, giving a handsome dinner in her honor.

It seems the entire population of the city has been in the "wheezy embrace of la grippe." There has not been so much sickness in Washington for years, nor has the mortality been so great.

We are almost in the second month of the new year and no winter weather yet. It is as soft and balmy as May.

New York and Chicago are hot in the pursuit of the World's Fair. Each city has her committee of representative men here, located at the best hotels, where men are nightly feted. They are well aware of the fact that the savory fumes of stewed terrapin and the sparkle of wine are far more convincing than the most eloquent pleading. It is said the royal way to reason with the average Congressman is through his throat. Since this fair is to be an international concern, there should be no question about the place of holding it. Washington, the Nation's Capital, is pre-eminently the place, and it is hoped Congress will so decide.

Associate Justice Brewer and his family have taken apartments for the season at the very pretty hotel Arno, on Sixteenth St. Mrs. Brewer will hold her first official reception this week. She will be assisted by her uncommonly attractive daughter, Miss Etta.

A prominent Western Congressman is preparing an immigration bill, which he will introduce at no distant day. It prohibits the landing of all immigrants who are known to have polygamist or socialist views, those whose passages are prepaid, except ministers of the gospel and artists, and all those who are so physically and mentally afflicted as to render them incapable of maintaining themselves.

Dr. JACOB DEXTER.

LEATHER CANNON.

They Were Successfully Used in Ancient English Warfare.

New York Journal: "Let me give you a bit of history," said a downtown leather merchant yesterday, "that many a student has overlooked. The objects of peace are not all that leather figures in, for it is to leather that we owe the introduction of light artillery. Leather cannon have been used from the earliest times, and what's more, they were the first of the great battles of modern times. The inventor of leather artillery was a certain Colonel Robert Scott, a Scotchman, in the service of Charles I., of England.

"He constructed guns of hardened leather and experimentally tried them. The result was that they were pronounced superior to guns made of brass or iron. The Colonel, however, did not live to enjoy the great triumph of his invention. He died in 1631, and a monument erected to his memory I have seen in a churchyard in London. This monument represents him as an armor-clad, fierce-looking man, wearing a heavy mustache and a pointed beard."

In the very year of the Colonel's death the effectiveness of the leather artillery was amply proved on the memorable field of Leipzig, where, September 7, 1631, Gustavus Adolphus achieved his splendid victory over the Imperialist under General Tilly. It is said that it was owing to the invention of Colonel Scott that the victory was obtained.

The guns were found to be so easily carried that a small battery could fly from one part of the field to the other, and thus artillery was brought to bear when most needed, a thing impossible to the heavy cannon of that period. Certain it is that the leather artillery was used in this great battle by Adolphus, though it is equally certain that the guns were never used afterward. The reason of that, however, was that the leather guns, as being demonstrated the value of light artillery, a way was discovered of making the metal guns lighter, and the great durability of the latter gave them the superiority.

As used in the battle of Leipzig the leather gun consisted of a copper tube of the thickness of a parchment, strengthened by plating of iron coming parallel with the length of the gun, bound with iron bands. The tube was then bound with several coatings of cord, and a coat of mastic between each coating, and the whole inclosed in a case of tough leather. The weight of this gun was such that two men could easily carry it.

In the year of 1790 a snuff box manufacturer named Richmond invented a leather cannon which was tried under inspection at Woolwich, but it did not prove as successful as some of the forerunners. The celebrated Peter Pindar satirized the affair in these lines:

Richmond, watchful of the State's salvation,
Sprinkling his revivals o'er the nation,
Now buying leather boxes by tons,
Improving thus the nature of Great guns—
Guns blazed with double natures, mild and rough—
To give a broadside or a pinch of snuff.

The great Napoleon was not above using leather as a means of defence. He put the leather cut-up upon twelve regiments of his celebrated cavalry.

How to Take a Russian Bath at Home.

"I will tell you how to get a Russian steam bath at home that will be nearly as satisfactory as if you paid \$1 for it at a hammam," said a physician. "Get a large firebrick heated red-hot in the kitchen range and place it upon an iron stool or some such thing, then stand a chair over the stool. Sit down on the chair and have a four-foot screen put around you with a blanket thrown over the top. Thus you will find yourself in a sort of cloak, and, having been previously provided with a jug of hot water, you amuse yourself by pouring it very slowly over the hot brick. The water, transformed immediately into steam, fills the inclosed space and at once induces violent perspiration."

A DILEMMA.

The Small Boy's Ingenious Way of Getting Out of It.

It was at the close of a peaceful Sunday, says the New York Sun, that a fond father laid down his paper to separate his two charming sons and prevent their tearing each other's eyes out. Then, with an air of quietude and a terror of fasting that would have wrung a repetition of tears from a Bowery tough, he spoke to them of their misdeeds, when he was interrupted by each youthful felon declaring enthusiastically that the other fellow struck the first blow. Here was another inquiry, whose enormity overshadowed the first, for one boy must be telling an untruth, and another's declaration on lying followed that would have melted the obstinate despite its parading coolness. Then, thinking he had deeply impressed them and enough inflicted upon their innocent, sensitive natures, he appealed to them to tell him what to do about it, when the younger, aged seven, said cheerfully: "I'll tell you what to do, papa. You just take a ten-cent piece in your hand and shake it up this way, throw it on the table and if it comes heads I told the truth. If it comes tails the other fellow told it, and if you can't settle with that, why, you can just call it that I told it any way and never mind. And the other boy, considerably amazed, said: "I told you it was him all the time." As the lecture was brought to an abrupt termination.

Undoubtedly Dead.

The Russian extradition treaty is undoubtedly dead. When it was called up for consideration in the executive session of the Senate the other day there were some very strong speeches made in opposition to it. The clause providing for the extradition of persons guilty of high crimes was adopted, but when the clause defining what a high crime is and providing that attempts upon the life of the Czar or any of the imperial family should not under this treaty be considered political crimes, but classed as attempts to murder, manslaughter, forgery, etc., and extraditable, was reached, a very obstinate objection was raised. There is a great deal of sympathy among the American legislators as well as American citizens in private life with all persons who are under imperial governments. The natives of Ireland have no more sympathy than the Russians who are trying to secure a government for the people and by the people. The clause in the treaty which would make it impossible for the free thinkers of Russia to flee to this country for refuge, was most bitterly attacked and on its second the treaty was sent back to the Committee on Foreign Relations for further consideration. Unless this clause is stricken out or modified the treaty will never be ratified.

Slitcot's Victims.

A Washington correspondent writes that since the vote of the House of Representatives the other day refusing to pass the bill to reimburse certain members the money lost by the defalcation of their cashier, those who suffered most have been trying to invent a scheme to accomplish the same purpose, and several bills have already been introduced bearing on the subject. There was not so much conscience in this vote as appeared upon the surface, but more policy. For, mindful of the fate of the members who voted for the salary grab some fifteen years ago, those who represent doubtful districts were very careful to record themselves on the negative side of the proposition, but it may be regarded as pretty certain that the depleted purses of the statesmen will be refilled from the public treasury in some way or another, or human ingenuity has lost its cunning. Two members have gone to the Court of Claims to recover the money they lost by the defalcation.

When Baby was sick,
We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child,
She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,
She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,
She gave them Castoria.

Wm. G. Taft, of Ohio, has been appointed Solicitor General. Ohio continues to get there just the same.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable; suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELZA A. GORR, 61 Torrance Street, Boston.

To Get

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Typewriting.

Major Ducat is prepared to do any class, copy, or the calligraphic penmanship, and will be successful for any and all orders in this line. He will call for and deliver all work, and will call if notified by mail.

Watch Chain Lost.

A gold watch chain with chain has been lost somewhere between Washoe and Carson, and Mr. St. Mary's Academy. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 6.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
22-inch Black Grosgrain Silk
50 cts. Per Yard.
22-inch Faille Silk, Special,
\$1.50 Per Yard.

DRESS GOODS!
For the latest fashions we shall call our entire stock of
DRESS GOODS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House.
Great January Cloak Sale!

NO NEED TO FEAR THAT THE WEATHER WAS NOT FAVORABLE CLOAK BUSINESS UP TO THE MARK. The remedy for such a case is to well without reserve; no matter what the weather. The public will get the benefit just at a time when a cloak will be of the most comfort. It will be.

Slaughter Sale of Cloaks in Mid-Winter.

Monday morning, January 6th, we inaugurated this great sale, and in order to get the first choice we would advise intending purchasers to call early. This is a genuine February cloak sale in January.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

Three checked Ostrachan trimmed Newmarkets, former price, \$5, January price, \$3 50
Ten black diagonal cloth Newmarkets, former price, \$7 50, January price, \$5.
Five black diagonal cloth Newmarkets, trimmed in Ostrachan, former price, \$9, January price, \$5 50.
Two striped Scotch cloth Newmarkets, former price, \$9, January price, \$6 50.

Ladies' Sealette Jackets and Wraps.

Three Sealette Jackets, quilted satin lining, former price, \$15, January price, \$12 50
Two Sealette 3/4 length wraps quilted satin lining, former price, \$20, January price, \$16.
Ladies' Jackets, coats, and wraps at very low prices.

MISSES' CLOAKS

Here our styles are unlimited. We have the best assorted line in these goods. We offer children's cloak's—ages 4 to 10—\$2 50, \$3 50, \$5, etc., a piece.

In connection with the above we will offer during this sale 20 dozen Ladies' Morocco Vests and Pants at the nominal price of 25 cents each; 15 dozen Misses all wool full finish Cashmere hose in solid colors at 25 cents a pair.

Respectfully,

The Palace Dry Goods House

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.

A Large and Elegant Line of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods

Is Now on Hand and Ready for Inspection.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF GENTS', BOYS' or Youths' Clothing, something that will wear well and be good value for your money go to

John Sunderland's

THE JOURNAL FOR 1890.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Pitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil, Paregoric or Narcotic Syrup. Children cry for Castoria. Mothers of Mothers bless Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion; Without narcotic stupefaction.

"I recommend Castoria for children's complaints, as superior to any purgative known to me." H. A. AGNEW, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868. 1889.
The Pioneer Clothier of Reno.

After Twenty-one Years of Experience in the Clothing Line.

M. NATHAN.

The Pioneer of Pioneers, opens a stock this Fall.

NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED

In This Market

I CAN FIT YOU WITH ANYTHING YOU WANT from a pair of cheap socks to the finest suit of clothes manufactured, at prices that defy competition.

Give Me a Call and Be Convinced.

M. NATHAN,

THE PALACE

—IS—

RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

—IT HAS—

Light Sunny Rooms,
Restaurant Attached,

Fine Billiard Parlor.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. P.O. No. 110 and accommodating attendants in every department. The house is first-class throughout, is open day and night, and every attention is shown to travelers.

UNION SALOON.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGINIA AND Second Street,

RENO.

CHASE & CHURCH, Proprietors.

The best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Fine Billiard and Pool Tables attached for the accommodation of guests.

Moore's Brands of Whisky a Specialty

Call and See Us.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, . . . RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

The public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

T. K. HYMERS,

TRUCKEE LIVESTOCK FEED AND STALLS.

Cor. Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

Horses, Buggies and Harnesses

—TO LET—

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month Terms to suit the times.

We have also attached a large Hay Yard with good Stables. Also Ourselves for horse stock well watered. H. H. HARRIS, TO LET.

O. Gilling, President. W. S. Dender, Vice Pres. Wm. Henry, Secretary. First Natl. Bank, Treasurer

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Wood Turnings,

Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

APPLE BOXES A SPECIALTY.

CARRIAGES AND PHAETONS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT of double and single Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons ever brought to this market.

Agent for the Celebrated

Studebaker and U. S. Carriage Co.

OF OHIO.

FRAZER CARTS AND BUGGIES.

I also carry a large stock of Iron Axles and hardwood in endless variety, and do

A General Blacksmithing Business.

Shop, corner Fourth and Sierra Sts., Reno Nevada. Give me a call and be convinced.

L. E. B.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. H. LINDSAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Reno, Nevada.

Will practice in all the Courts of Nevada and California.

DR. C. J. MULLEN,
OFFICE SUNDLERLAND'S BUILDING,
VIRGINIA STREET.

Hours:—9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.
Jy 25th.

THOMAS FITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rice in First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

DR. M. A. GREENLAW,
DENTIST

Rooms over Tassel's Shoe Store, in Powning's New Brick, east side of Virginia street. All work skillfully performed and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

M. J. CURTIS,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
RENO, NEVADA.

Plans Furnished and Estimates Given.

Residence and place of business—Corner of First and Stevenson streets.

CHAS. A. JONES. **ROST. M. CLARKE**

CLARKE & JONES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Keno Office, Virginia St., at Powning's New Brick Building.

H. L. FISH,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Deeds and other papers drawn and acknowledged; taken at reasonable rates.

Office:—In First National Bank.

DR. H. BERGSTEIN,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office:—Rooms 1 and 2 Sundlerland's Block, Virginia Street, Reno.

Residence:—On 3rd Street, between 1st and 2nd Streets, Powning's Addition.

E. C. MCLELLAN, C. E.

Representative U. S. Land and Mineral

SURVEYOR FOR NEVADA.

GENERAL LAND AGENT. Mines laid out and surveyed for patent. Lands surveyed. Applications, Contests, Tensions on land, and all matters pertaining to taking up and holding land of the State or Government attended shall keep fully posted as to all lands taken and vacant in the Eastern part of the State.

Address, ELKO or RENO, P. O. Box 8.

THE CALIFORNIA

POWDER WORKS,

230 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

SPORTING,

MINING,

and BLASTING

POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder

In the market. We have been awarded

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,

Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

BEST BLASTING POWDER.

Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use

Circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at the offices of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOWE, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. S. Osburn and J. S. Shormaker has been dissolved by mutual agreement, J. S. Osburn retiring from the business, either party being authorized to make collections of outstanding bills. Business will be conducted at the old stand, under the firm name of J. S. Shormaker & Company.

Reno, January 23, 1890.

R. S. OSBURN,

J. S. SHORMAKER.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME TO MY PLACE ON OR ABOUT OCT. 1, 1889, one year old, better than the best. Owner can have the same by paying property and paying charges.

At P. M. S.

Stearns, 2nd St. 25, 1890.

NEVADA BUSINESS.

ADVERTISING IN THE DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Established 25 years. If you want to do business in Nevada, advertise in the JOURNAL.

THE JOURNAL

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—WILL BE A—

Better Newspaper Than Ever.

1890—1890—1890—1890

Daily only \$5 per year.

Weekly only \$2 per year.

1890—1890—1890—1890

1890—1890—1890—1890

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

And News of Nevada.

1890—1890—1890—1890

Address all orders,

C. C. POWNING,

RENO, NEVADA.

VERDI MILL CO.

VERDI MILL CO.,

VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK - - \$40,000

O. LONKEY, President. J. F. CONDON, Manager and Secretary.

O. LONKEY, J. F. CONDON, C. C. POWNING.

Water, Power, Run Night and Day; Electric Light; Latest and Improved Machinery.

MANUFACTURE

DRESSED LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

FLOORING, CEILING, RUSTIC, BEVEL SIDING AND SURFACED LUMBER

FRUIT AND PACKING BOXES.

PICKETS, LATH AND SHINGLES, SAWDUST FOR MARKET, KINDLING WOOD, ETC., ETC.

Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Trimings, Scroll Work, and all the latest styles of East Lake Doors and Interior Finish for Dwellings and Storefronts.

CLEAR AND COMMON LUMBER FOR SALE

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS: VERDI MILL CO., VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEVADA.

THE BANK OF NEVADA.

THE BANK OF NEVADA,

RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock, fully subscribed, \$300,000

WILL BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK

London and the principal Eastern and European Cities.

OFFICERS:

M. D. FOLEY, President. R. S. OSBURN Cashier

M. E. WARD, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Meyer, of San Francisco; M. D. Foley, of Eureka; Geo. Russell, of Elko.

M. E. Ward, J. N. Evans, C. O. Powning and L. A. Abrahamson, of Reno.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Daniel Meyer, M. Brown, L. Brown and William Fries, of San Francisco; Russell & Bradley, of Elko; M. D. Foley, B. H. Donnelly, W. E. Griffin, John Torre, H. Johnson,

of Eureka; M. E. Ward, of San Francisco; Winters, of Washoe Valley; J. H. Whitely, of

Wadsworth; O. C. Powning, J. N. Evans, B. F. Bobo, L. Abrahamson, A. Abrahamson, W. H. Gould, Sol Levy, M. E. Ward, R. S. Osburn, R. H. Lindsay, W. D. Phillips, R. Cohn, T. V. Julien, L. A. Flint, Mrs. D. E. Barker, J. H. Mitchell, W. M. Anderson, of Reno.

Will Transact a General Banking Business.

Mining and other Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Agents for Several First-Class Insurance Companies.

EVERYBODY

Visiting San Francisco

CAN RETURN HOME WITH A PRESENT that will not fail to please friend and foe.

A PORTRAIT

TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY BY

The World-wide Famous Photographic Artist.

8 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OUR WATER DITCH COMPANY, LOCAL

of works, Washoe county, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Saturday, January 19, 1890, an assessment of three dollars (\$3) per

share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at his office in Reno, Washoe county, Nevada. Any stock upon

which this assessment shall remain unpaid on TUESDAY THE FOURTH (4th) DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1890, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary, will be sold on Tuesday, March 4, 1890, to pay the delinquent assessments thereon; together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Directors, J. J. MEYER, Secretary pro tem.

NEVADA BUSINESS.

ADVERTISING IN THE DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Established 25 years. If you want to do business in Nevada, advertise in the JOURNAL.

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